

Early life origins of lung ageing

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S-Table 3: Impact of early life factors on lung function decline, stratified by smoking status‡

Early life factors	Never smokers N=5323				Current smokers N=3527			
	ΔFEV ₁ /yr. †	p-value	95% CI		ΔFEV ₁ /yr. †	p-value	95% CI	
Season of birth: winter	-2.46	0.011	-4.35	-0.57	-1.71	0.183	-4.23	0.81
Maternal age (>31 yrs.)	-1.34	0.196	-3.37	0.69	-3.23	0.018	-5.90	-0.56
Maternal smoking	-1.44	0.217	-3.73	0.85	-3.77	0.011	-6.67	-0.87
Paternal smoking	0.81	0.339	-0.86	2.48	-0.50	0.680	-2.86	1.86
Severe respiratory infection	0.44	0.761	-2.38	3.26	-1.63	0.385	-5.31	2.05
Urban living environment	0.20	0.860	-1.97	2.37	0.74	0.631	-2.29	3.77
Daycare attendance	3.38	0.000	1.56	5.19	4.29	0.000	1.93	6.64
Sharing bedroom	0.26	0.771	-1.50	2.02	-0.50	0.676	-2.82	1.83
Family pet (<5 yrs.)	1.81	0.037	0.11	3.51	1.05	0.367	-1.24	3.35
Older siblings ≥2	1.26	0.310	-1.17	3.69	1.09	0.482	-1.95	4.14
Younger siblings <2	-2.16	0.023	-4.02	-0.30	-3.05	0.017	-5.55	-0.54

† ΔFEV₁/yr. corresponds to change in FEV₁(ml) by follow up year – a negative coefficient implies more rapid FEV₁ decline and a positive coefficient implies less rapid decline.

‡ mutually adjusted for all other early life factors investigated and sex, mid age, mid age square, mid BMI, change in BMI (between survey 1 and 2), height, pack years smoked (in smokers), age at highest education, European region (random effect)

CI = Confidence Interval